

2003年全国研究生入学考试英语复习指导丛书

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# 考研英语

## 历年试题解析

张磊 主编  
朱宁 包敏萌 副主编

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机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

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### 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

考研英语历年试题解析/张磊主编, 朱宁、包敏萌副主编. -北京: 机械工业出版社, 2002.6

(2003年全国研究生入学考试英语复习指导丛书)

ISBN 7-111-10330-0

I. 考… II. ① 张… ② 朱… ③ 包… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-解题  
IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2002) 第035045号

机械工业出版社 (北京市西城区百万庄大街22号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 石会敏 版式设计: 赵俊斌

北京第二外国语学院印刷厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2002年6月第1版第1次印刷

787mm × 1092mm 1/16 · 14印张

定价: 21.00元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

## 主要作者简介



张磊，副教授（英语测试专业硕士），美国芝加哥大学访问学者，《大学英语》杂志封面人物，是全国著名英语辅导专家。近年来，专攻大学英语四、六级及考研英语考试（包括MBA和同等学力），辅导培训考生数万人，其倡导的应试得分技巧，具有极强的临场效果，在北京、天津、西安、石家庄、沈阳和上海等城市的考生中享有很高的声誉。

张磊老师现执教于中国青年政治学院，是大学里教学与科研的骨干教师。多年来，他一直战斗在大学英语教学的第一线，具有丰富的教学经验，非常了解中国学生学习英语时易犯的通病，并通晓克服的方法，在教学中取得了不同凡响的成就，曾获北京市高校优秀青年教师的光荣称号。他多次参加国家英语考试的组织、阅卷和命题工作，有丰富的英语教学理论知识，对四、六级和考研英语以及MBA和同等学力英语考试的命题原则、方法、步骤及程序了如指掌。“没有教不好的学生，只有不会教的教师”是他的座右铭。

在繁重的教学工作同时，张磊老师十分注重总结教学经验、学生的反馈信息和每个人学习外语的规律。曾编著过《四级考试实用技巧》、《四级阅读15天突破》、《六级阅读15天突破》、《六级英语考试指南》、《考研英语20天快训》、《同等学力英语考试历年试题解析》和《职称英语考试指南》等书籍。

# 前 言

随着“考研热”的进一步升温，研究生英语已成为广大考生“鲤鱼必跳的龙门”。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内掌握必要而实用的英语语言知识和应试技能，我们总结了多年来考研辅导的教学经验，归纳了广大考生共有的复习中的重点和难点，并利用国内外最新的资料，精心编著了这本《考研英语历年试题解析》。其中，朱宁负责编写了阅读理解、完形填空部分；包敏萌负责编写了语法词汇和英译汉部分；张磊负责了编审和短文写作部分。

本书有以下几大特点：

**第一，内容最全最新。**本书包括了必考的完形填空、阅读理解、写作和英译汉，并在书后附有2002年的英语试卷及答案。

**第二，实用性。**本书汇集了编著者多年来考研辅导的经验，并根据广大考生具有共性的难点分析和测试提供了实用技巧。本书是广大教师和考生不可多得的教材兼参考书。

**第三，重点突出，针对性强。**对历年阅读试题分类归纳，对测试点和重点难点内容进行提示，针对近年来考生在复习、测试中涉及的难点内容着重讲解。对近年来已测试过的知识点进行归纳、讲解及复习指导，使考生对阅读的重点、难点、复习中的侧重点和注意的问题一目了然，以十足的信心迅速提高复习效率。

我们相信本书一定能使广大考生进一步巩固语言知识，很快养成事半功倍的学习方法，轻松地掌握应试技能，从而在考试中取得满意的成绩。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有错漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编著者

2002年3月

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## 1995年全国硕士生入学考试英语试题

## Part I Structure and Vocabulary

## Section A

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the rackets with a pencil. (5 points)

**Example:**

I have been to the Great Wall three times\_\_\_\_\_1979.

[A] from            [B] after            [C] for            [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

**Sample Answer [A][B][C][●]**

1. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] had produced [B] have been produced  
[C] would have produced [D] had been produced
2. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today.  
[A] exists [B] exist  
[C] existing [D] existed
3. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his argument in favour of the new theory.  
[A] which to base on [B] on which to base  
[C] to base on which [D] which to be based on
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction.  
[A] Everybody [B] Anybody  
[C] Somebody [D] Nobody
5. How many of us \_\_\_\_\_, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?  
[A] attended [B] attending

- [C] to attend [D] have attended
6. Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe \_\_\_\_\_ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
- [A] so that [B] but that  
[C] in that [D] provided that
7. We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style \_\_\_\_\_ in a personal one.
- [A] rather than [B] other than  
[C] better than [D] less than
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
- [A] What [B] That  
[C] It [D] As
9. It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force \_\_\_\_\_ stimulating the thinking of its listeners.
- [A] by [B] with  
[C] at [D] on
10. Just as the soil is a part of the earth, \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.
- [A] as it is [B] the same is  
[C] so is [D] and so is

## Section B

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5points)

**Example:**

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, which they saw many new products.

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C].

Sample Answer [A] [B] [●] [D]



11. The conveniences that Americans desire reflecting not so much a leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle  
 [A] [B]  
 in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.  
 [C] [D]
12. In debating, one must correct the opponent's facts, deny the relevance of his proof, or deny that  
 [A] [B]  
what he presents as proof, unless relevant, is sufficient.  
 [C] [D]
13. We are not conscious of the extent of which work provides the psychological satisfaction that can  
 [A] [B] [C]  
 make the difference between a full and an empty life.  
 [D]
14. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man  
 [A] [B] [C]  
was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
 [D]
15. Accounts of scientific experiments are generally correct for those write about science are careful  
 [A] [B] [C]  
 in checking the accuracy of their reports.  
 [D]
16. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel sympathy for  
 [A] [B] [C]  
 the people to have affected.  
 [D]
17. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that we shall soon be trusting our health, wealth and  
 [A] [B]  
 happiness to elements with whom very names the general public are unfamiliar.  
 [C] [D]
18. The speaker claimed that no other modern nation devotes so small a portion of its wealth to public  
 [A] [B]  
 assistance and health than the United States does.  
 [C] [D]

19. There are those who consider it questionable that these defence-linked research projects will  
[A]  
account for an improvement in the standard of living or, alternately, to do much to protect our  
[B] [C]  
diminishing resource.  
[D]
20. If individuals are awakened each time as they begin a dream phase of sleep, they are likely to  
[A] [B]  
become irritable even though their total amount of sleep has been sufficient.  
[C] [D]

### Section C

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

**Example:**

The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer [A] [B] [●] [D]

21. In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly \_\_\_\_\_ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.  
[A] admired [B] regarded  
[C] expected [D] worshipped
22. A \_\_\_\_\_ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.  
[A] shorthand [B] scheme  
[C] schedule [D] sketch
23. A man has to make \_\_\_\_\_ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.  
[A] supply [B] assurance  
[C] provision [D] adjustment

24. The newly-built Science Building seems \_\_\_\_\_ enough to last a hundred years.  
[A] spacious [B] sophisticated  
[C] substantial [D] steady
25. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are \_\_\_\_\_ free medical care.  
[A] entitled to [B] involved in  
[C] associated with [D] assigned to
26. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] danger [B] stake  
[C] loss [D] threat
27. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.  
[A] fatigued [B] tired  
[C] exhausted [D] bored
28. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] wrong [B] trouble  
[C] fault [D] difficulty
29. Your advice would be \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.  
[A] exceedingly [B] excessively  
[C] extensively [D] exclusively
30. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences.  
[A] answer for [B] run into  
[C] abide by [D] step into
31. The river is already \_\_\_\_\_ its banks because of excessive rainfall; and the city is threatened with a likely flood.  
[A] parallel to [B] level in  
[C] flat on [D] flush with
32. People \_\_\_\_\_ that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today.  
[A] convinced [B] anticipated  
[C] resolved [D] assured
33. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or \_\_\_\_\_ for language learning

purposes, there is yet no comprehensive systematic programme for the reading skills.

[A] adapted

[B] acknowledged

[C] assembled

[D] appointed

34. The mother said she would \_\_\_\_\_ her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper.

[A] let down

[B] let alone

[C] let off

[D] let out

35. We should always keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.

[A] urgent

[B] hasty

[C] instant

[D] prompt

36. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

[A] missing

[B] losing

[C] dropping

[D] leaking

37. In the past, most foresters have been men, but today, the number of women \_\_\_\_\_ this field is climbing.

[A] engaging

[B] devoting

[C] registering

[D] pursuing

38. The supervisor didn't have time so far to go into it \_\_\_\_\_, but he gave us an idea about his plan.

[A] at hand

[B] in turn

[C] in conclusion

[D] at length

39. Their demand for a pay raise has not the slightest \_\_\_\_\_ of being met.

[A] prospect

[B] prediction

[C] prosperity

[D] permission

40. It's usually the case that people seldom behave in a \_\_\_\_\_ way when in a furious state.

[A] stable

[B] rational

[C] legal

[D] credible

## Part II Cloze Test

**Directions:** For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening

the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer period of non-REM sleep. 41 kind of sleep is at all well-understood, but REM sleep is 42 to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more 43. The new experiments, such as those 44 for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations 45 of non-REM sleep. For example, it has long been known that total sleep 46 is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, 47 examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now 48 the mystery of why the animals die. The rats 49 bacterial infections of the blood, 50 their immune systems—the self-protecting mechanism against diseases—had crashed.

- |                           |                     |                        |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 41. [A] Either            | [B] Neither         | [C] Each               | [D] Any             |
| 42. [A] intended          | [B] required        | [C] assumed            | [D] inferred        |
| 43. [A] subtle            | [B] obvious         | [C] mysterious         | [D] doubtful        |
| 44. [A] maintained        | [B] described       | [C] settled            | [D] afforded        |
| 45. [A] in the light      | [B] by virtue       | [C] with the exception | [D] for the purpose |
| 46. [A] reduction         | [B] destruction     | [C] deprivation        | [D] restriction     |
| 47. [A] upon              | [B] by              | [C] through            | [D] with            |
| 48. [A] paid attention to | [B] caught sight of | [C] laid emphasis on   | [D] cast light on   |
| 49. [A] develop           | [B] produce         | [C] stimulate          | [D] induce          |
| 50. [A] if                | [B] as if           | [C] only if            | [D] if only         |

### Part III Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blacking the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

#### Passage I

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a

rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 percent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community, than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

51. By the first sentence of the passage the author means that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising
- [B] everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming
- [C] advertising costs money like everything else
- [D] it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising

52. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?

- [A] Securing greater fame.
- [B] Providing more jobs.

[C] Enhancing living standards.

[D] Reducing newspaper cost.

53. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is \_\_\_\_\_ .

[A] very precise in passing his judgement on advertising

[B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention

[C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information

[D] obviously partial in his views on advertising

54. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ .

[A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information

[B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over

[C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer

[D] the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

### Passage 2

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language — all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may "fail" at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we're slow to adapt to change or that we're not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

55. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] he has given up his smoking habit  
[B] he has made great efforts in his work  
[C] he is keen on learning anything new  
[D] he has tried to determine where he is on his journey
56. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] succeed in climbing up the social ladder  
[B] judge his ability to grow from his own achievements  
[C] face difficulties and take up challenges  
[D] aim high and reach his goal each time
57. When the author says "a new way of being" (ling 3, para.3), he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a new approach to experiencing the world  
[B] a new way of taking risks  
[C] a new method of perceiving ourselves  
[D] a new system of adapting to change
58. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] curiosity about more changes  
[B] promptness in self-adaptation  
[C] open-mindedness to new experiences  
[D] avoidance of internal fears and doubts

### Passage 3

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. Many of life's problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. As families move



away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and will it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to social changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and some times even overwhelming.

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. "Knowledge is power" may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

59. The word "it" (line 3, para.2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the lack of stable communities
- [B] the breakdown of informal information channels
- [C] the increased mobility of families
- [D] the growing number of people moving from place to place

60. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.